

Oklahoma City bombing. We were all rightfully outraged that innocent children were killed in this senseless act of violence. But we cannot and should not accept the fact that millions of innocent children do not have adequate health care, which results in the premature death and disability of many, many children. Perhaps if we were able to put a face on every single child who suffers from lack of access to health care, we would have a national policy that ensures all children would have their health care needs met.

There are important reasons why we need to act soon. A report released a few months ago by the Employee Benefit Research Institute shows that between 1992 and 1993, the number of uninsured people increased 17.8 percent to 40.9 million. The most alarming finding, however, is that children account for the largest proportion of the increase in the number of the uninsured. In 1993, 11.1 million children did not have health care coverage.

In addition, if the enormous cuts in the Medicaid Program that have been proposed by some of my colleagues are enacted, there will be a tremendous increase in the number of uninsured children. That is because Medicaid currently provides health care coverage to approximately 13.5 million children whose families could not otherwise afford to take their children to a doctor.

To address this problem, I will introduce legislation next month to ensure that all children, beginning with children under 7, and pregnant women have affordable coverage for comprehensive, high-quality health care. My proposed maximizes State flexibility while ensuring full accountability for results, and relies on the private sector to deliver the highest quality care at the lowest price.

If you agree that we need to protect our children, I welcome your interest and urge you to help me develop a proposal that all of us can support. Dr. Birt Harvey of the Stanford University Medical School states in Ms. Trafford's article, "We care about children as individuals. We don't care about them as a nation." I hope we can work together to change that.

The article follows:

[Washington Post, May 9, 1995]

WE LOVE THE CHILD, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE CHILDREN?

(By Abigail Trafford)

It was the baby in the firefighter's arms—little Baylee Almon covered with dust and blood—who became the symbol of the nation's agony in the Oklahoma City bombing. Long after rubble from the bombing is cleared, we remember Baylee and the others in the doomed day-care center.

Suffer the children.

We are a nation that loves children. Obsesses about children. The child in pain, the child in triumph—we hang on every detail. We open our hearts—and our pocket-books—to help a high-profile child in need. Children are our conscience.

Or are they?

You would certainly think so from the way we respond to children in the news. We have a track record for turning the child in the

public spotlight into a metaphor of what kind of people we are and who we care about most.

We held our breath when Jessica, the 18-month-old toddler of Midland, Tex., was buried for 2½ days in an abandoned well in 1987. And cheered when she was hauled out by a crane into the glare of television lights and cameras.

We agonized over David, the boy in the bubble. Born with a rare immune disease, he died in 1984 after spending most of his 12 years of life inside a sterile plastic cage that kept him away from common germs—and away from human touch.

And last year, we grieved for Michael, 3, and Alexander, 14 months, the two boys of Susan Smith, the young South Carolina mother who confessed to sending her sons to a water grave.

Suffer the children.

Every child who makes the news taps into the public's huge reservoir of concern for children in trouble, for children who are victims. But this outpouring of anguish and generosity usually stops with the high-profile case.

The fact is that as a nation we neglect our children, particularly the ones who are sick and poor. That was the conclusion of a 1991 bipartisan national commission on children.

"... at every age, among all races and income groups, and in communities nationwide, many children are in jeopardy," stated the commission in its executive summary. "If we measure success not just by how well most children do, but by how poorly some fare, America falls far short."

Advocates for children like to point out that the United States is the only industrialized country that doesn't have a national policy to support children. While a patchwork of government and private programs help certain groups of children, there is no comprehensive commitment to the young the way there is to the elderly. As Sara Rosenbaum, co-director of the George Washington University Center for Health Policy Research, explains: "Children are the most vulnerable segment of society. They don't have the clout that other population groups have. If children are falling apart, it has tremendous consequences for the nation."

To be sure, the prime responsibility for the health and safety of children rests with the family. But some families cannot provide the basic supports. The needs, according to the bipartisan report, involve many aspects of children's lives including housing, education and protection from abuse.

One of the biggest needs is health insurance. An increasing number of children do not have health coverage from private or public sources. There is no national health plan for children that automatically covers them as the Medicare program does for the elderly.

"We care about children as individuals. We don't care about them as a nation," says Birt Harvey, professor emeritus at the Stanford University Medical School and past president of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

"It's a crisis of conscience and it's a crisis of consciousness," adds Susan S. Aronson, clinical professor of pediatrics at the Medical College of Pennsylvania and Hahnemann University. "We've lost our perspective as a society that we are responsible for children."

Statistics tell the dismal story. Since 1991, the number of uninsured children has risen from 9.5 million to 11.1 million in 1993, according to an analysis by the Employee Benefit Research Institute. The percentage of uninsured children has also increased and of the additional 1.1 million Americans who have recently lost health coverage, more than 920,000 are children. This increase occurred despite expanded coverage of children under Medicaid.

What's more, private coverage of children has declined. The largest jump in uninsured children took place in families where the father was working for a small firm with fewer than 10 employees, researchers found.

Three basic options to cover all children and pregnant women have been circulating in the backwaters of the nation's capital for some years: provide subsidies for the uninsured to purchase health coverage, create a Medicare type program for children, and open up Medicaid to more families. While there is a general consensus that all children ought to have access to basic medical services, there is not a lot of agreement on how to get there. And right now there's very little apparent interest in Congress or the Clinton administration to do much of anything. As Harvey observes: "It doesn't seem like a high priority—it doesn't seem like a priority at all."

Suffer the children.●

RETIREMENT OF DEPUTY CHIEF JOHN F. MORIARTY

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Deputy Chief John F. Moriarty on his retirement from 50 years of service to the Stamford Police Department in Stamford, CT, where he was honored on April 29, 1995. Deputy Chief Moriarty was born and raised in Stamford, CT. Jack's career began as a special constable with the former town police department on June 15, 1944, and he served in this capacity until his appointment as a regular police officer 5 years later on November 17, 1949.

Jack Moriarty served during the consolidation of the city of Stamford and the town of Stamford Police Departments into what has now become the Stamford Police Department. During his long and honorable tenure, he served with 8 police chiefs, 13 mayors and 1 first selectman. His dedication, intelligence, and foresight to duty, all contributed to Jack's many promotions throughout the years, including sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and ultimately deputy chief in November 1981. His final assignment was as commanding officer, administration and support services, where he served with distinction until his retirement on December 30, 1994.

Jack continues to reside in Stamford, and is a life long member of Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church where he is one of the two lay trustees and a member and past president of the church's Holy Name Society. He also has a membership to an assorted selection of groups including the Knights of Columbus, Saint Augustine Council No. 41, the board of directors of Saint Camillus Health Center, Stamford Police Association, Inc., and the Police Association of Connecticut. He and his beloved wife Jean, have four children and seven grandchildren, all with Irish first names. Jack's work and commitment to helping those in need has been an inspiration to those who know him. I salute Deputy Chief John Moriarty on his retirement for his never-ending energy and steadfast devotion to the Stamford Police Department.●

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, this week is National Police Week, 7 days we set aside to honor the men and women who put themselves in harm's way—every day—so that our neighborhoods and communities can be safer places to live.

National Police Week was proclaimed by President John F. Kennedy in 1963. On the first day of this important week, designated as Peace Officer Memorial Day, we pay tribute to the brave officers killed in the line of duty. At a special ceremony yesterday in our Nation's Capital, the names of those men and women who gave their lives in 1994 were engraved into a memorial and candles were lit in their honor. Our hearts go out to the families and loved ones of those who made the ultimate sacrifice to protect and preserve our way of life.

This year, in addition to offering our deep gratitude, we should give our police officers a helping hand. While we have won some important victories in the war on crime—through the passage last year of the crime bill and legislation to keep guns off the streets—we still have a long way to go.

We know that our streets will not be safe as long as our police officers are outgunned and outnumbered. Last year, 13 California police officers were killed in the line of duty. Seven California officers have died in the line of duty in the first 4½ months of 1995. They gave their lives to protect ours. Knowing they put themselves at such great risk every day, we cannot in good conscience send a single officer out on the street without doing everything possible to give them the tools they need to protect us.

I urge everyone take a stand for the safety of our Nation's peace officers. Call upon your legislators to continue to enact tough crime measures, and to oppose any weakening of the crime bill or the assault weapons ban. Do it to honor the brave men and women who help keep our streets safe, and do it for your community and those you love.

I ask that a list of the brave California peace officer killed in the line of duty in 1994 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The list follows:

IN MEMORIAM

Officer Clarence W. Dean, Los Angeles Police Department.

Captain Michael W. Tracy, Palos Verdes Estates Police Department.

Sergeant Vernon T. Vanderpool, Palos Verdes Estates Police Department.

Officer Christy Lynne Hamilton, Los Angeles Police Department.

Group Supervisor Arnold C. Garcia, Los Angeles County Probation Department.

Reserve Officer Ted H. Brassinga, Palo Alto Police Department.

Officer William E. Lehn, Fresno Police Department.

Officer Miquel T. Soto, Oakland Police Department.

Officer Richard A. Maxwell, California Highway Patrol, Bakersfield.

Officer Charles D. Heim, Los Angeles Police Department.

Officer Michael A. Osornio, La Habra Police Department.

Officer James L. Guelff, San Francisco Police Department.

Officer Thomas B. Worley, Los Angeles County Safety Police. •

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I have a number of unanimous consent requests. These have been cleared with the leadership on the other side of the aisle.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT
MENT—WHITEWATER
TIONAGREE-
RESOLU-
TION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 17, the Senate turn to the consideration of a resolution to be offered by Senator D'AMATO establishing a special committee to conduct an investigation involving the White-water, and it be considered under the following time agreement: 2 hours, to be equally divided between the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Banking Committee; that no amendments or motions be in order; and that, following the conclusion or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote on the resolution without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session and immediately proceed to the consideration of Executive Calendar Nos. 31, 113, 115, and 116, en bloc; I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, that any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and agreed to en bloc are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BANKS

Robert E. Rubin, of New York, to be United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund for a term of five years; United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of five years; United States Governor of

the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of five years; United States Governor of the African Development Bank for a term of five years; United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank; United States Governor of the African Development Fund; United States Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Lawrence Harrington, of Tennessee, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION

The following officer, NOAA, for appointment to the grade of Rear Admiral (0-8), while serving in a position of importance and responsibility as Director, Office of NOAA Corps Operations, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, under the provisions of Title 33, United States Code, Section 853u:

Rear Adm. William L. Stubblefield, NOAA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Jeffrey M. Lang, of Maryland, to be Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador.

TREATY WITH PANAMA ON MU-
TUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL
MATTERS—TREATY DOCUMENT
102-15

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the following treaty on the Executive Calendar: Calendar No. 3, Treaty Document 102-15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. I further ask unanimous consent that the treaty be considered as having been passed through its various parliamentary stages up to and including the presentation of resolution of ratification; that the two committee provisos be considered and agreed to, and no other provisos, reservations, or understandings be in order; that any statements be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as if read; that when the resolution of ratification is agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that the President be notified of the Senate's action; and that following disposition of the treaty, the Senate return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask for a division vote on the resolution of ratification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of the resolution of ratification will rise and stand until counted. (After a pause.) Those opposed will rise and stand until counted.

In the opinion of the Chair, on a division, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to.

The resolution of ratification is as follows:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and